

LAST EDITION IT HAS FALLEN

Port Arthur, the Chinese Strong-hold, Has Been Captured.

Another Great Victory Added to the Successful Arms of Japan.

CAPITULATION FOLLOWED EIGHTEEN HOURS' HARD FIGHTING.

The Capture Was Elected Wednesday Evening, and the Battle Had Waged From Noon Tuesday, the 20th.—The Japanese Fleet Did Not Take Part in the Attack, Though the Torpedo Boats Made a Point on the Forts—Confirmerion From Various Points.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 24.—Port Arthur was captured Wednesday last, Nov. 21. There is great rejoicing over the Japanese victory here. The capture of Port Arthur was announced last night in a dispatch from Che Foo. Port Arthur fell after eighteen hours' hard fighting.

A dispatch to the London Times correspondent from Che Foo last night said the fighting was continuous from noon of the 20th until Wednesday evening. The Japanese fleet did not take part in the engagement, though the torpedoes boats had attacked the forts, and diverted the attention of the forts while the Japanese troops entered the town.

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Nov. 24.—Two interpreters and one war correspondent who were following the second Japanese army have been captured and killed by the Chinese.

They Were the Only Correspondants of Any Contingencies Who Were Exposed to Danger of Capture and Execution by the Moogolians—New York World Spares No Expense or Effort to Learn the Truth.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 24.—Port Arthur was captured in the Post-Dispatch of Nov. 15. Mr. Creelman has been with the first Japanese army, commanded by Field Marshal Yamagata and is supposed to be with that army now. Gen. Yamagata is probably in the neighborhood of Moukden, Manchuria. The second Japanese army, under Field Marshal Okuma, is operating on the Shing King peninsula, China, in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

The latest letter from Mr. Creelman, published in the Post-Dispatch of Nov. 15, was dated "Headquarters of the Japanese army on the road to China, Oct. 14."

That means the first army, which was about to cross the Yalu River from Corea into China. Mr. Creelman had interviewed Admiral Ito "on board the Japanese flag-ship Hashidate, mouth of the Tatong River (Northern Corea), Oct. 5," and had written a letter "On board the prison transport Hogen, Tatong River, Corea, Oct. 11."

The second Japanese army came from Hiroshima Sept. 22 and landed at the King peninsula a month later, Oct. 22.

The letters of Mr. Creelman's letters show he was going in another direction, evidently having made his plans to accompany Gen. Yamagata on his march to Peking by way of Moukden.

That nothing has been heard yet from Mr. Creelman since crossing the Yalu River is not surprising, for the means of communication in that region are limited at best and necessarily much obstructed in time of war. But in order to exhaust every means of ascertaining whether Mr. Creelman could possibly be with the second Japanese army, the New York World has made free use of the telegraphs and cables. An inquiry was made to London regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Villiers, representing the Illustrated London News, who is the only European correspondent at the front, and who was with Mr. Creelman at Ping-Yang and elsewhere with the first army. The answer cabled back from London was:

"The Illustrated News has no information to say that Mr. Creelman has been killed."

Another dispatch from Shanghai asserts that the third Japanese army, which left Japan Nov. 20, according to this correspondent, is to be sent to Corea to attack Wu-Hai-Wei, where a portion of the Chinese navy remains. The dispatch adds that the place will be easily captured because the Chinese are few and hand-fighters, but finally the Chinese became panic-stricken and the Japanese carried everything before them."

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai confirms the dispatch from Che Foo, saying that the Japanese troops are re-embarking at Port Arthur.

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The Chinese Minister at Washington, in answer to a telegraphed question, said that the Japanese troops are re-embarking at Port Arthur.

The World has cabled to Tokio, Yokohama and other points in Japan and China, asking for positive information in reference to who the murdered correspondent was.

FATE OF CORRESPONDENT ROBINSON.

He and His Companion Shot to Death With Their Own Rifles.

TUCSON, A. T., Nov. 24.—The fate of Robinson, the newspaper correspondent and his companion, who went down the Colorado River from Yuma in the sloop "Athena" has been learned and confirmed by Flavel, who through the screen, has camped for its defense at Chilie, are deserting in thousands. The whole place is said to be in a state of utter collapse, and many are fleeing from the city. On Saturday it was rumored that that force was intended to operate in the Yang Tsie Kiang district of China.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, a large Chinese cruiser broke her propeller while trying to pass the Chinese war ship "Taku." The cruiser is said to be lying useless at the latter place. It is added that China now only has four effective warships left.

KAI SER'S SICKNESS.

It Was Nothing But an Attack of Nervousness.

Henry Kaiser, who is under sentence of death for the killing of Stockman Edwin E. Brown last March, denies the report which was circulated in consequence of his sudden attack of illness, and which had been put in the public in the case. Kaiser's cellmate, Jacob Heine, who is also condemned to death for the killing of Brown, called a jail guard from the hospital and informed him that Kaiser was very ill. Dr. Carroll was summoned from the Dispensary, and after examining him, he concluded that the man's nervousness caused by brooding over his impending fate. Kaiser stated that he had taken a drink of whisky during the night, but had not been given it by any woman through the screen, by means of a straw.

He was afraid there was something wrong with him, and had made him sick. Yesterday was visiting day at the jail. The report was circulated that the woman was Mrs. Ahearn whose son, John, was in jail in a large burglarly. Another report is that it was a sister of one of the prisoners. Kaiser says positively that it was Mrs. Ahearn, but does not know who the woman was, he said. Ahearn invited him to take the drink, he says. It was not until twelve o'clock yesterday that he took sick. He is subject to heart disease, he claims, but mentioned the whisky incident, he said, because he had been drinking whisky when they were on the beach at the time and succeeded in hauling out their boats before dark.

On receipt of this letter a telegram was sent by Robert Hornbrook, a Yuma editor, to Representative Reed, asking him to ascertain the fate of Robinson and Logan, and, if they had been murdered, to push their weights. The State Department wired to the Bureau of Investigation for full information, and in answer it was ascertained that Robinson, who was a newspaper man, had been killed by the author of some plot which had given him the reputation of being a boxer, and it was thought that he had concocted the story and given it to the press. The story was never fully developed in the matter by the United States Government.

The story of the killing of Robinson and Logan is now confirmed by Prof. Moore and Dunwoody of the Ethological Bureau of the Smithsonian Institute. Who are just back from a trip of forty days among the

IS ONE OF TWO.

War Correspondent Reported Killed by the Chinese.

Speculation as to the Identity of the Dead News Writer.

Was He JAMES CREELMAN OR FREDERIC VILLIERS OF LONDON?

They Were the Only Correspondants of Any Contingencies Who Were Exposed to Danger of Capture and Execution by the Moogolians—New York World Spares No Expense or Effort to Learn the Truth.

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Bellakap possessed. The new building was burned in August, 1886. It was insured for \$10,000, and all the papers record the report that Holmes got none of the insurance. He says \$3,000 was paid Holmes, who then built a home for the old folks at Bellakap. In due time Mrs. Holmes died, but afterward procured the deed from her under the pretense that he needed it to secure him in his various projects which he had in view. The deed has never been returned. At the time of Holmes' marriage he was penniless. Where he made the money to carry on his various projects Bellakap could not tell.

GAVE HIM A DIAMOND RING.

Now Mrs. Pitezel is Edward John Becker Jr., for his fifth.

The report was circulated last evening that Arthur Wilcox, a grocery clerk employed by J. S. McClintock, 50 Michigan avenue, had seen a young son of E. F. Pitezel, the accomplice in the big insurance swindle, in the neighborhood of his recent home in Carondelet. Investigation proved that the report was not correct, Wilcox admitting that he mistook a young boy named Ward, whom he saw in Joseph McElroy's, the son of Pitezel.

John Becker, Jr., the grocer at 660 Michigan avenue, who loaned Mrs. Pitezel money, has come to Chicago to identify the supposed body of her husband, is very indignant at the statement. Becker endeavored to collect an exorbitant rate of interest for the use of the money he advanced. Becker's friends say he is a man of like pure and simple, saying that he did not ask a single cent of interest for the use of his money.

"The transaction and after developments came about like this," he said. "When Mrs. Pitezel came into my store crying and told me her husband had deserted her, I asked her if she wanted to loan her enough to go there to identify the body so that she would be able to collect the insurance. She put up off until the next day, but I wired over, telephoned to Philadelphia to identify the body, and then I wired to New York to get a delegation of citizens and about the town for a couple of hours. At Corcoran's, the agents of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co., which is located in the rear of 101 North Dearborn street, and on approaching the door, a negro woman, who was on the point of making his escape from the building. On discovering the officers he leveled at them a large revolver, but before he could fire it, one of the officers shot him and soon had him under submission. They then took him to the station, which is only half block distant, where he was locked up.

"I told him that I was no usher and that if he had any money he would do so simply because I thought it would be helping a worthy cause and did not wish to make a cent of it. Mrs. Pitezel's daughter went East. When they came back, receiving word from Mrs. Pitezel that she could not pay him back what he wanted to refund the money I had advanced. On entering his office I found Mrs. Pitezel and her son, Mr. Ward, at once and said, 'We are ready to settle with you now; how much do we owe you?'

"I said, 'You know what I loaned Mrs. Pitezel and she owes me the amount, namely, \$100.'

"No," said Howe, "we want to do what is right by you; we have been successful on our trip and want to settle with you in full."

"Well," said I, "all that is due me is \$100. We will act square with you."

"When we sat down to the conversation you had with me before I loaned the money when you stated what you thought I ought to receive."

"I don't remember any such conversation," replied Howe.

"All right," said I, "give me my \$100 and I will go home."

"I am home," Howe. "We will act square with you. How do you think \$50 would do as a bonus on the money you advanced?"

"When he said that he got a good deal of money that he had in his suit at once and let me go, he did this and I went home with only the money I had loaned Mrs. Pitezel."

A day or two before Mrs. Pitezel left the city she came to my store and asked me to accompany her to town. She would tell me her story for a while, and she and I took into Walker's pawn shop at Broadway and Chestnut street, where she bought a diamond ring and some tokens of remembrance for the service I had rendered her. That is the true story of the affair."

Howe's Money Attacher.

We attached all the funds of Jephtha D. Howe and Mrs. Pitezel on deposit in the Merchants' National Bank, and we gave bond in twice the amount of our claim, \$100, against them," said Agent George B. Staden, in discussing the claim of the Merchants' National Bank.

"The sum in the Pitezel insurance case will not say how we discovered this, but such was our understanding. We were compelled, however, to take the risk for the sum of \$10,000. We would have been obliged to do this if there had been only \$10 in bank subject to Howe's check. The attachment simply ties up the money until we can see the outcome of this case."

WITH WINCHESTERS.

Fight in Arkansas in Which Five Men Were Wounded.

WINSTON, Ark., Nov. 24.—Marshal Snowden and Frank Brown were fatally shot, and James Brown, J. E. Knight and Charles Kitchens badly wounded in a fight here. The men, it was said, had gathered against Mr. Snowden. When intruders met them they threatened him. A terrible battle with Winchesters followed, resulted as follows: Mr. Brown, 30, was shot at once and Kitchens not taken of remembrance for the service I had rendered her. That is the true story of the affair."

AGAINST TURKISH RULE.

Uprising in Van of Armenia, Where the Massacre Occurred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—A rising against Turkish rule is reported from Van, Armenia, in which district the recent massacre occurred. The outbreak is said to be due to the failure of the Porte to convene the Armenian National Assembly to consider a new Tarafdar in succession to Mgr. Achikian, who remained in consequence of a dispute with the Turkish government. The patriarch locum tenens also resigned.

Balines Repulsed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 24.—The *Nieuwendag* today publishes a dispatch from the Island of Lombok saying that the Balines made a sortie from one of their strongholds and attacked the Dutch troops.

The rebels, however, were repulsed with a loss of forty-five killed. Four Dutch soldiers were also killed. The Dutch forces had bombarded the village of Masari and blew up the Balines powder magazine.

Mandy's Ides.

From the Washington Star: "Mandy," the farmer, Cornettsel, "would you like to be a married woman?" "Yes, sir," was the positive reply. "I don't think it's fair for men to marry for try to grab the offices." "Why not?" "Because a woman is still smart enough to turn her husband arithmetical that comes along, but politics is all some men aim at for."

TAKES THE 'KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL' ON YOUR NEXT TRIP EAST—The Big Four nonstop train.

Revenge.

From the Washington Star: "I know," said Mr. Robber, "that there is a burglar in the house." "How do you know?"

"I heard a rasping noise in the kitchen just now."

"I heard it too," said Mrs. Robber. "He's working on his own destination, and it's going to me as if he was cutting himself a piece of pie."

HYDE'S COMEDIANS and Helene More, the favorites, at the Standard Sunday.

IN THE ACT.

Isaac Franklin Arrested While Trying to Rob a Safe.

Found in the Office of the Brandon Manufacturing Co.

OPENED THE SAFE WITH TOOLS TAKEN FROM THE SHOPS.

When Surprised by Officers Simonx and O'Brien the Negro Lovelid a Novelist in Minn., but Was Overpowered—Police Effectively Before He Had Cared Any Body—Has a Receipt.

A daring attempt at safe robbery was undertaken at an early hour within a stone's throw of the Third District Police Station, and owing to the watchfulness of the police the plans of the would-be robber were frustrated and he was taken into custody. About 3 o'clock a.m., while Policemen Henry Simonx and Daniel O'Brien were passing along Seventh street, between Carr and Wash streets, they heard what they considered suspicious sounds apparently coming from the office of the Brandon Manufacturing Co., and went to the window to see what was the matter. They then telephoned to the office of the Brandon Manufacturing Co., which is located in the rear of 101 North Dearborn street, and on approaching the door, saw a negro man, who was holding a key to the safe, and was evidently on the point of making his escape from the building. On discovering the officers he leveled at them a large revolver, but before he could fire it, one of the officers shot him and soon had him under submission. They then took him to the station, which is only half block distant, where he was locked up.

President Charles W. Bullen of the National Bank of the Republic, in charge of the trip, said he was surprised to find body of men as ever left St. Louis. Every business was represented and from the time we started to market, we were met by cordiality and enthusiasm. The men were well fed and fed until they are thoroughly tired, but one and all are more than pleased with the result of the trip. This has made them better acquainted with Texas, and the ties of a good fellowship established on the trip are bound to be productive of good results in the future.

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"We arrived in Waco at 7:30 p.m. Monday. There is located the finest artesian well in the country. The water is clear and delicious. We were given a ball, one of the finest I ever attended. On Wednesday morning we went to Dallas. We were entertained by the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce, and the State Chamber of Commerce. We were given a delegation of citizens and shown about the town for a couple of hours. At Corcoran's, the agents of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co., which is located in the rear of 101 North Dearborn street, and on approaching the door directly in front of it, showed plainly how the entrance to the safe had been effected.

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THEY SEE IT.

NO BOODLE.

Mr. McMath's Position on the Cost of the City Hall.**Traveling Salesmen Realize the Need of Afternoon Trains.****H. C. Gottfried on the Benefits to Be Derived From Them.****VERS OFTEN WONDER WHY ST. LOUIS HAS NO SUCH SERVICE.****Business Done by the Railroads and the Merchants of Kansas Through the Brookfield Association—Employees of the Kendall Carpet Co. Tell How Such a Mail Service Would Benefit the Firm—Other Business Men Interviewed.**

If there is any one class of men who, more than others, know a good thing when they see it, that class is the commercial travelers. And what they don't know about a passenger train service isn't a riddle worth knowing. They are observant and their opinion carries much weight. Now, the traveling men, as a class, see that St. Louis needs an early afternoon mail service. They see such a service out of other cities and they discuss it among themselves and they are quick to note that St. Louis isn't in it, so to speak, in this respect. Here is an example.

H. C. Gottfried, who travels for the Kendall Carpet Co., and is also Vice-President of the local post of the Travelers' Protective Association, is out to Kansas City a few days ago. In the morning he had a chance to come east a few stations and took the Brookfield accommodation on the Burlington, which leaves Kansas City at 1 o'clock. It is a train which comes into Kansas City from Brookfield in the morning and back in the afternoon. The distance to Brookfield from Kansas City is 12 miles.

THE SERVICE ELSEWHERE.
In telling his experience he said to a Post-Dispatch reporter: "Why you couldn't get standing room on that train when it left Kansas City. And the people were loaded down with bundles. We scattered the people along at the little stations by the score. And the people appreciate that train. It was built for the people who would have to stay in Kansas City until 7 o'clock and the chances are that they would go to Kansas City at 10 o'clock. Quincy has the same kind of a service on the Burlington. It helps those towns. You hear the traveling men talking about it. That is, it is true what comes into play. It is that St. Louis doesn't have such a service. They one and all say she ought to have it and that would be a great thing. From the groove that is on the Brookfield train, it is evident that such trains would pay. The more trains you have at second class, the more people will use them. You notice this particularly in the case of traveling men. Take a town where there is only one train a day and they will not go to town. There are plenty of trains they go often. St. Louis should certainly have such a service, which would be of great benefit."

The traveling men are all in favor of an early afternoon mail and passenger service. N. G. Edwards, who has charge largely of the outside trade, says: "An early afternoon train would, I think, would get out mail at 2:30 or 4 o'clock which would be much advantage to us. Our mail is scattered over the country and our customers should lay here in the city five or six hours after they are written to. I cannot see if it could get out early enough in the afternoon to meet our customers and our factories and would facilitate our communications with our customers and our factories and would facilitate our communications materially. We should very much like to have the early afternoon mail service."

OTHER OPINIONS.

William E. Campbell of the Samuel C. Davis Dry Goods Co., who has charge of the advertising department, and keeps close watch of what keeps trade away, says that an early afternoon train service would help his company directly but very little, but that indirectly it would be of great benefit. "It would be a great thing for the business community at large there is no doubt. The better train service we have the more business we will do with the territory tributary to St. Louis, and that is what helps our outside trade."

D. Crawford is quite sure whether his business or not, as he says he caters especially to the trade of the St. Louis people. "I have seen some efforts to start an early afternoon train service to help the country trade I suppose it would be a good thing. As it is I don't know. It would probably bring in some more people, and the country trade is the backbone of our city. I'm paying \$2 a day now to support an early morning train out on the Burlington, and I want to get to the Burlington station as quickly as possible. To me a cent's worth of cost. Of course I believe in plenty of trains on general principles."

While a few paces in the city are like walking on air, I think it is with the majority, who believe that better train service in the afternoon would be of great benefit.

LONG LEGAL FIGHT.**May Be the Eventual Outcome of the Howgate Case.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—District Attorney Birney said that he expects to convict Capt. Howgate without fail. But his confidence is not shared by his assistants, who are doing all the work, and Howgate's counsel smiles at the statement. The arguments on the objections to the demands of the defense, before Judge Conner, it is the general expectation that they will be sustained and the indictment thrown out. If this is done the statute of limitations to new indictments will be set up and will lead to a long legal fight.

AS MRS. HOWGATE NOW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The little book store at No. 30 Fourth avenue, in which Capt. Howgate was found by Detective Pease to be harboring the woman who was his companion in his wanderings. She came with him to New York and bore his name, Williams, that he had assumed. Mrs. Howgate, he said, "is a dame" that she now carries on the business, in expectation of his return. Speaking of the story that Howgate would probably be released for want of evidence, she said:

"From all that I hear it would not surprise me if he were released. He would soon come home. There is no reason why I should not remain here. The business is mine and registered in my name."

DE. GIBBONS'S PLAN.**Now His Experiment May Be Tried After Electroction.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—In conversation to-day over the much talked of experiment of resuscitation, in the case of an electrocuted criminal, a high State official who for obvious reasons does not wish his name to appear in connection with the article, said he did not see why this experiment could not be performed under the law, and that the Attorney-General's opinion to the contrary.

"Dr. Gibbons of Syracuse, who wishes to attempt the resuscitation, said he would be invited by Warden Stouth, a witness. After the current has been passed through the body of the criminal Dr. Gibbons could have the opportunity to conduct a post mortem, which is, of course, to be done with the knife, the plan of Dr. Gibbons would be to make the subject more humane than proceeding with the surgeon's knife, if the supposition is entered into that the subject may not have been killed by the shock."

POPKIN BOYCOTTED.

An Extraordinary Phase of the Cloth-makers' Strike.**SIGNED THE STRIKERS' SCALE AND LEFT THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.****Business Men Stares Him in the Face, and Socially He Is Snubbed by His Old Friends—The Cloth Houses Will Not Sell Him Goods—Asked to Quit His Restaurant.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—At this minute, in the city of New York, is a man, who, barring his own family and his employees, is as much alone as was Robinson Crusoe on his desert island.

He is a genius at cloakmaking; the Worth of cloaks. He invents fashions in cloaks—other manufacturers follow him; imitate his fashions.

He is a rich man, a millionaire. His skill in his art is or was practically unique. He is Abraham Popkin, head of the firm of A. Popkin & Co., cloak manufacturers of Nos. 456 and 461 Broadway.

But A. Popkin said: "Nonsense, the end of this will be that I will win."

A. Popkin has all his life been religious. But what business has a man whose word and signature are not worth a — in the house of God?"

A. Popkin lives on Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Park avenues. In the same block live four other cloak manufacturers. Their wives turn away their heads when they pass A. Popkin in the street. Their wives no longer visit the wife of Popkin. Their children walk along and point after him and say in tones that he can hear: "There goes A. Popkin. Papa says his word and signature are not worth a cent."

The other day a dealer in cloaks in a compassional way was at A. Popkin's office. The object of this was introduced to him. "For God's sake," said he, "do not mention me. Do not say you saw me here. If you do, I'm ruined."

But A. Popkin said: "Nonsense, the end of this will be that I will win."

HEDGED ABOUT LIKE KINGS

Attorney Morrison's Remark on the Execution of the Gould Estate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The executors of the Gould estate are hedged about like kings," declared Lewis J. Morrison, the lawyer, yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Morrison, as the attorney of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, has been conducting a most persistent campaign against the Gould estate in order to compel the heirs to make good a trust fund of \$1,000,000 which the executors of the late Russell Sage appropriated out of the trust funds of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

A few days ago Mr. Morrison obtained an order from the court, directing the executors to give him a full account of the Gould estate. They defied him to do so.

The object of this motion was to trace the trust funds alleged to have been misappropriated to the part of the heirs.

On Friday the executors turned down for yesterday. Col. C. James appeared before the Surrogate for the Gould interests which I am acquainted with. I am told that the son was on hand to press it to a final order.

Col. James moved for a dismissal of the proceedings upon the ground that, although he had been present at the hearing of Nov. 21, it was not served upon the executors until late Thursday afternoon. Even then they were not served with the affidavits upon which the order was based.

Mr. Morrison replied sharply that it would be impossible to serve the executors with an ordinary process to serve the affidavits upon which the order was based.

The lawyer admitted that the executor had not been served with the affidavits, but said he instructed his client to serve the order in the same manner, but in the hurry and difficulty of serving the order his instructions had not been carried out.

Col. James, in reply, stated that he was willing to meet the issue fairly if he had the opportunity to do so. An attorney was given to him to examine the affidavits. He continued to argue the motion on its merits and the Surrogate gave them until Dec. 24 to prepare themselves.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Officers Simecox and O'Brien Arrest Isaac Franklin in Brandon's Office.

Officers Simecox and O'Brien, while making their rounds at 3 a. m., heard a noise in the office of the Brandon Manufacturing Company, at 1015 North Seventh street, and upon investigation found a negro named Isaac Franklin in the office who had a loaded revolver in his hand and an overcoat in his possession. He dropped the overcoat when he saw the officers coming, but held his gun. He was captured when he tried to run.

Franklin, in reply, stated that he had been serving as a detective for the Cloth Manufacturers' Association.

POPKIN MEETS HIS RIVALS.
A. Popkin and Daniel W. Richman went directly to A. Popkin's Broadway and Grand street. They entered the office. Really, they were very

"So," said A. Friedlander to A. Popkin, "you've signed the strike's schedule, have you?"

"Yes," answered A. Popkin, hesitating.

"So," said A. Friedlander, with heat, "your word and your signature are not worth a —."

"In so far," answered A. Popkin, "my word and signature are not worth a —."

"In so far," said A. Popkin, "that that declaration of A. Popkin, uttered thoughtlessly, scared out of him, that A. Popkin finds himself alone in New York, a Robinson Crusoe in a world of savages."

It is believed that this scheme has the favor of the actual controllers of the stock market, who have been working a short line between Detroit and Buffalo for several years. The South Ontario Pacific, already built to Woodstock, is a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is owned by Daniel W. Richman and Daniel W. Richman went directly to A. Popkin's, Broadway and Grand street. They entered the office. Really, they were very

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A. Popkin's isolation has been brought about as follows: by magic. There has been seen a man in the office of the Cloth Manufacturers' Association. That would be conspiracy. Only vulgar strikers conspire, and then the law, which recognizes that, would be violated. The man in the office is a criminal, who is being followed by the coat collar and hands them into jail.

A. Popkin's name has not been mentioned to the master of the house, but he has been followed by the master of the house, to that end.

In so far, as far as the law recognizes that, he has been followed by the master of the house, to that end.

The people grew excited and began to dig for the gold. At last they found it. When they found it, not one cent has been found.

The place was isolated and hard of access. The one who had sent reports to the Knobville paper, telling of the derful finds of wealth, had been buried by her forefathers years ago.

The people grew excited and began to dig for the gold. At last they found it. When they found it, not one cent has been found.

It means that there is but one commanding master in the house, who has pluck enough to sell him cloth. By request of A. Popkin, the name of that house is not mentioned.

A. Popkin goes to the commission houses and says, "Sell me cloth."

The commission merchants answer: "My dear A. Popkin, we are very much, but we cannot sell you cloth. We have been dealing with you for years. We know that your word is as good as gold."

"We are not," said A. Popkin, "but we are in your business to pay all your bills within ten days. We know that you did not mean it when you said, 'My word did not mean it when you said.' My word is as good as gold."

We know that expression is being used as an excuse, a subterfuge, to drive you to the wall. At last we know it. We know all the cloth they want. But what does it mean to A. Popkin?

To any cloaker, manufacturer that does not belong to the association.

Every cloak house knows that what means to A. Popkin.

That would be conspiracy. Only vulgar strikers conspire, and then the law, which recognizes that, would be violated.

The master of the house, to that end.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"Alimany."
OLYMPIC—Miss Ada Rehan.
THE HAIR—"Darkness Russia."
POPE'S—Costumes Show.
HAILEY'S—"The Coast Guard."
STANDARD—New York Star.

WITH all that pain in his own toes, how is the President to set his party on its feet again?

SHOULD the '92 convention be in a joking mood Thomas Reed may be its choice.

The Committee of Public Safety should be given ample means to demonstrate its usefulness.

THE "unknown reasons" for the increased cost of the City Hall must be made known reasons.

There is well-grounded suspicion that the City Hall patchwork covers several large-sized holes.

THE introduction of the honest loaf ordinance in the Municipal Assembly should promptly be followed by its adoption.

THE money devil in Missouri politics has been scythed by the corrupt practices act, but it may take a few convictions to kill it.

SENATOR HILL's alleged scheme to nullify the income tax law indicates that he is seeking burial for his political remains.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Reed will ask the Missouri Mocking-bird from the Ninth District to sing at the opening of his House.

TWO PROHIBITION candidates in St. Louis did not spend a cent in the election. A son candidate knows when not to whatever acumen he may lack in pecs.

Now of the fact that providing "remnants" to influence voters is forbidden in the corrupt practices act the statements of expenditures filed by some candidates are interesting.

CHICAGO contractors, not finding sufficient business at home, are bidding low for jobs in Milwaukee. With the assistance of Wisconsin the Windy-will no doubt pull through her dull days.

There is a melancholy report that Gorman will control the Maryland Democratic State Convention. If Maryland has been Gormanized it is of small consequence whether the Republicans are winners there or not.

MR. McKNINLEY can have the Ohio Senatorship and perhaps the presidential nomination, but he is a little apprehensive of the effect of accepting a seat in the Senate. David B. Hill would not stand trembling in a case of that sort.

It is said that there are times when the President rips and tears and calls things by their street names. When D. B. Hill returns to Washington and gets settled down to senatorial work it is likely that Mr. Cleveland will occasionally drop into this mood.

AS THE public debt increased \$1,500,000 during President Grant's second term, and the present emptiness of the Treasury began under Mr. Harrison, the Democrats have not been so financially sinful as some organs have attempted to demonstrate.

The wholesale merchants agree with the retail merchants that the extension of the afternoon train service would be a great boon to St. Louis business. All interests are a unit on this subject. Can the St. Louis railroads afford to longer neglect the city's welfare?

The assertion by some protective journals that the Republicans will never frame another McKinley tariff is a clear admission of the folly of protection. If that policy is really and permanently beneficial it is plain that the McKinley duties should not be merely restored—they should be increased.

THE First Methodist Church of Kansas has voted almost unanimously to permit women to act as delegates to the General Conference. The St. Paul handicaps that has kept the faithful women of the church from full participation in religious work will doubtless be gradually removed everywhere.

SOME of the influences which will try to shape legislation in Missouri will be shown in the leading cartoon of the colored cover of to-morrow's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The cartoon will be a palpable hit on the situation in this State and its neighbors. But this first page hit will be merely an introduction to a host of good things in the supplement.

GUR CLIMATE TOO.

THE Cramps are said to have an order for three new cruisers for Russia. It is not likely that they will call in President Cleveland to make an address, when the first of these vessels is launched.

There is not much room for remarks on American free ships when Russian cruisers are the subjects, but the Cramps will never trust Grover again.

THE CEMETERY VOTE.

"Officially dead persons," according to Expert Insurance Swindler Holmes, are persons who are alive, but have collected their life insurance. They are registered in the cemetery, but "stop" elsewhere.

Reversing the definition, "officially alive persons" may be described as persons who are dead, but whose votes are cast in all elections. They are registered in the Recorder of Voters office, but "stop" in the cemetery.

St. Louis has enough of the former and more than her share of the latter. There is never an election in this city in which the cemeteries are not fully represented at the polls and the ballot boxes stuffed with the votes of the dead. There never will be an election free from these ghostly but effectual frauds as long as the registration lists are kept over from election to election and copies of them are supplied to political bosses and committees who are thus enabled to make the cemetery vote contribute to the returns.

The catching and punishing of our election rascals is an important part of the work of vindicating the law and purifying elections, but it is only the beginning of the reform needed by St. Louis.

I have a new system—a system which will provide for the destruction of the old registration lists and the making of fresh lists every election. We need smaller voting precincts and precinct registration and posting.

By bringing about these changes the Committee of Public Safety can do more to prevent election frauds than by a score of investigations. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

THE HONEST LOAF ORDINANCE.

The adoption of the honest loaf ordinance introduced in the House of Delegates last night is needed to protect the people of this city against swindling and to secure for them the benefits of the reduced cost of bread.

It was shown by the Poer-DISPATCH that some of the loaves sold in this city are far below proper weight. Some bakers claim that they have been forced to reduce the size of their loaf by the squeezing of the middlemen. The reduction is made to make up for reductions in the price of bread. But whatever the reason, the consumers are swindled out of an honest measure of bread in the loaves they buy.

As long as no check is put upon petty swindling of this kind it is useless to expect a genuine reduction in the price of bread. What is taken off the price will be taken out of the loaf and the people will pay as much as ever for their bread, no matter what the apparent reduction of price. Under present prices the imposition is two-fold.

The ordinance is simple and promises to be effective. It requires bakers and dealers to sell bread by weight—the only fair method. To guard against fraud, it requires that the weight of the loaf and the name of the baker be stamped on each loaf. The dishonest loaf will contain the proof of fraud and police officers are empowered to inspect bread and seize loaves when the law has not been complied with.

The interests of the people demand the prompt adoption of this ordinance.

UNENFORCED TRUST LAWS.

President Greener of the International Oil Co., in an interview on the indictment of Standard Oil officials in Texas, says that there is no danger of their conviction, and adds:

The truth of the business is that the laws against trusts are like a sieve and will not hold. I have been in the business for many years, and have closely watched the legislation against trusts, but I have yet to see any one convicted under the laws enacted against them.

The facts and the experience of the people support the statement of Mr. Greener.

With a host of laws against the trusts the suppressed trust and the convicted trust manager are strangers to our courts.

The trusts have not only been enabled to evade the Federal anti-trust laws, but with that law on the statute book have controlled the tariff legislation of Congress in their favor. The Sugar Trust has suffered nothing from a special law enacted against it, but has gained much from a law enacted for its benefit.

The Missouri anti-trust law is a farce. It gives the Secretary of State the work of securing and filing a lot of affidavits and prosecuting attorneys opportunity to make good fees out of corporations whose managers neglect to make affidavits in other portions of the state where lands can be irrigated.

Attorney Moloney of Illinois, the sole official who has apparently made a genuine effort to enforce an anti-trust law, has not succeeded in suppressing a trust, though one of the greatest of them has Denver in its power.

The trust so far have proved stronger than the law and the people—but why? There can be no other answer except that the people elect officials who think more of trust influence and trust money than the popular welfare. Until the tools of

the trusts are driven out of office there can be no sufficient trust laws or efficient enforcement of them.

OF UNSOUND MIND.**Motion to Strike the Case of Murderer.**

Case from the Booklet.

When so many of the good things of St. Louis are receiving their dues of praise let not our glorious autumn weather be forgotten.

While from all directions come complaints of raw winds, rain, sleet, snow and sleet, St. Louis revels in the perfection of climate. There may be better winters, springs, and summers, but nowhere can there be more delicious autumns than St. Louis enjoys. If all our other seasons were twice as bad—and they are not half as bad as they are painted—the season from September to December would give ample compensation for the rest of the year.

For weeks earth, sky and air vie in charming the senses. The crisp air is an inspiration, the earth a gorgeous mosaic and the sky an opalescent dome bordered by the soft haze of Indian summer—the whole landscape a glory of color fading into the mist of dreams.

Those who have not seen a perfect November day in this part of the Mississippi Valley have missed one of the joys of life.

A number having gone out that the tails of the President's horses had been docked, the President of the New York S. P. C. A., readily credits it to the fact that Mr. Cleveland had deliberately slaughtered numerous innocent squirrels, hastened to investigate in the hope of a prosecution that would stir the nation. It turned out, however, that the presidential horse-sabots had merely been trimmed. It is clear that Grover draws the cruelty line at squirrels, and it is possible that he would chowder those little creatures instead of shooting them if they would only come down.

The Kentucky hunters, a long time ago, were successful enough with "pilfers" and other "varmints," but the Kentucky hunters of to-day appear to be quite a useless lot. They tried to chase a fox recently and it got away from them easily. While the principal hunter took home a broken leg.

The Michigan man who has been bold enough to sue a able woman for breach of promise will be applauded by many jilted suitors. The unprincipled female who plays with masculine hearts cannot too soon be made to comprehend that she is punishable.

THE ill success of women speculators in New York must be a great comfort to their husbands. The man who can say "I told you so" to his wife, after having heard it every year of his life himself, ought to be content.

SLAUGHTERS from Bitter Creek may do their worst in Kentucky without much affecting the population. In a single county neighborhood of that state, within six months, four sets of twins have appeared.

SENATOR WEST doubtless now perceives that in one Missouri district at least the evil powers of Miss Biddle Allendale are not appreciated. It has sent to Congress a masculine warbler.

PILLOWS are made from vegetable cat-tails in New Jersey, and wakeful people are wondering why the fur of animal cats, properly treated, might not be utilized in promoting slumber.

JUMPING beans can never displace the present Boston diet. The jumping bean always has a little worm on its inside.

PIGGIES are made from vegetable cat-tails in New Jersey, and wakeful people are wondering why the fur of animal cats, properly treated, might not be utilized in promoting slumber.

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PIGGIES are

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Persons holding checks for the following un-called for answers to advertisements for them ending Wednesday, Nov. 21, can get same by calling at this office within three days. Add for aferwards letters.

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